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1. When the Soviet Anti-Plague Commission entered China in summer 1949, the group promptly set up a headquarters in Harbin and organized a series of Soviet hospitals in Manchuria, northern, and central China. Hospitals were placed at Harbin, Changchun, Luidan, Kirin, Lungchingtsun (129-26, 42-47), Mutanchiang, Chiamusui, Tsitsihar, Dairen, Chin Hsien (121-07, 41-07), Chengte (117-52, 40-59), Tangku (125-54, 41-43), and Wang-yehmiao, in Manchuria; Kalgan in Mongolia; and Peiping, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Tangku (117-40, 39-01), Shanghai, Nanking, and Cheng Hsien (113-40, 34-45) in north and central China. No medical installations were planned for South China until March 1950.

2. Immediately after the announcement of the Communist government's establishment in Peiping, in October, the headquarters of the Soviet medical commission moved from Harbin to Peiping. Head of the Commission is Ivanov, who was formerly director of the central hospital of the USSR; he has been assigned to the post from July 1944 until June 1952.

3. The purpose of the commission is to assist in public health activities in China, to train doctors for the plague, and to conduct bacteriological research. At each of the places where a Soviet hospital has been established, the Chinese Communists have opened a medical college. One or two Soviet doctors act as advisers on the staffs of each of these institutions.

\* [REDACTED] Comment. The arrival of the Anti-Plague Commission and its subsidiary groups was announced by radio, and its activities in China were reported on frequently during the fall. The possibility exists that the hospitals referred to are the commissions' local headquarters for plague control work and not permanent installations.

\*\* [REDACTED] Comment. The departure of the Anti-Plague Commission was announced by radio in November 1949, when the plague in north China was reported under control. A Chinese woman who traveled from Shanghai to Hongkong in November 1949 reported that there are numerous Soviets attached to plague-control groups still working in the south and north China and that there was

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a permanent Plague Study Group in Nanking. She estimated the number of Soviets working under the aegis of the plague commission as half a million (sic) and stated that they were the forerunners of a million and a half Soviets who would be infiltrated into North China as medical personnel. The Chinese radio gave the number of official plague control workers as about four hundred, of whom only a very few were Soviets.

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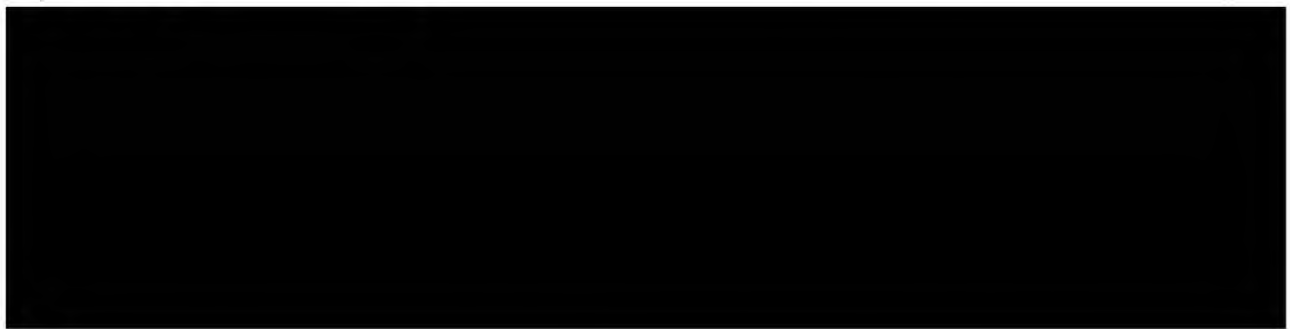
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